The Daily Courant.

Wednesday, January 30. 1706.

London, January 30.

We take this Opportunity of the Delay of the Holland Mails, to preſent the Publick with a Continuation of the Abſtract, given the beginning of this Month in ſeveral Courants, of the Anſwer to the Elector of Bavaria's Manifeſto.

THE Author of the Manifeſto tells us, that *the Form of the Government of the Empire requires Peace to uphold it.* Who doubts it? Who will diſpute that not the Empire only, but even France it ſelf, and all Governments how powerful ſoever, have Need of Peace to preſerve them? No Nation can make War, without a continual Loſs of Men and Money, which at the long Run even Victories will exhauſt. Should the French, who boaſt of having been 40 Years in War at the Expence of their Enemies, take never ſo much Pains to conceal the Weakneſs and Poverty to which their Conqueſts have reduc'd them, the continual Edicts by which they fleece the People cloſe to the very Skin, the Barbarity with which they drive the Militia into the Service, far from raiſing Soldiers by beating up for Volunteers as formerly, and the loud Cries againſt theſe Violences that are to be heard all over France, are a ſufficient Indication of it.

Peace alone (continues the Manifeſto) *ſecures the publick Liberty, and the Rights of particular Perſons.* This is very true likewiſe: And 'tis equally true, that a Prince who makes War out of a Capricio, or for trifling Reaſons, muſt have Deſigns againſt the publick Liberty and the Rights of particular Perſons. *War* (ſays our Author) *expoſes the Weak to the Invaſions of the Strong*; and often the latter to haſten his Conqueſt, makes uſe of Fraud and Treachery. 'Tis not thought ſufficient now a Days to do Wrong without adding other Crimes to it: That muſt be done it ſeems to make the World talk of us, to acquire the Name of a Warriour, and the Glory of knowing how to make uſe of the moſt trifling Pretence for conquering a flouriſhing State.

But our Author has a wrong Notion of the Form of the Government of the Empire when he aſſerts, that the Emperor *can levy the Roman Months at his Diſcretion, govern Elections, and place Garriſons where he thinks fit, under the ſpecious Pretext of ſecuring Malecontents*: For he cannot do the firſt without the Conſent of the Diet, nor in any other manner than what is regulated by them; and the others are not Rights, but Violences, for which thoſe that commit them have been call'd Tyrants, and with which the [late] Emperor cannot be charg'd with the leaſt Colour of Truth. There are People that are pretty near Neighbours to Germany, of whom it may be ſaid that they have indeed been deſpoil'd of the Liberty enjoy'd by their Anceſtors of having Parliaments veſted with ſufficient Right and Power to oppoſe the deſpotick Caprichioes of their Soveraigns; the Government of which People is ſubverted and chang'd to gratify the Paſſion of a ſingle Perſon, who has uſurp'd an Authority to diſpoſe of every thing according to his own Will and Pleaſure, and as beſt ſuits the Schemes he has laid for his perſonal Glory: Neither Equity, nor the Antiquity of the Nation's Privileges, availing to hinder ſo great a Change.

The Suggeſtion therefore of the Author of the Manifeſto, *that the War againſt the Crowns of France and Spain*, in which the Empire is engag'd, *is the more dangerous to Germany, becauſe the End of it is to aggrandize the Houſe of Auſtria*, is groundleſs: For neither is that the End of it, nor can it be dangerous to the Empire. If the French King and thoſe that are devoted to him had not oblig'd the Emperor to oppoſe by Arms the Violences they were committing in Germany, nor a Province of the Empire had known any thing of the War for the Succeſſion of Spain; for the Queſtion was only to compel France to yield up the Dominions of the Spaniſh Monarchy upon which they had laid their Hands. If the Electors of Bavaria and Cologne had Love of Peace and the Tranquility and Good of Germany ſo much at Heart as they pretend, thoſe Princes might like their Father have ſat ſtill and not have ſtirr'd; and had they done ſo, Employment enough would have been given the French, to keep them on the other ſide of the Rhine: But for thoſe Princes not only to diſapprove and condemn the Pretentions of the Emperor, but to arm themſelves, to let the Enemy's Troops take Poſſeſſion of their Towns, and attempt to give Laws to the whole Empire by forcing the Circles to ſit ſtill or to ſubmit to them, and to joyn with intire Armies the French Forces whom they call'd in to ſupport them in their own particular Reſolution and to oppreſs their native Country, theſe are Actions that prove quite a different thing than the good Intention and Affection they would fain have the World believe they had for Germany.

Had God permitted that in the Courſe of the War which thoſe Princes drew into the Heart of Germany, *ill Succeſs* (as the Manifeſto words it) *had ſubverted the Form of the Government of the Empire, ſapp'd the Foundations upon which it ſtands, plung'd it into Confuſion, and put ſome of the Proteſtant Princes into a Condition to ſeize the Church Lands that lye moſt commodious for them*, which our Author makes no Scruple to affirm is the Object of their Deſires and the Motive of their Conduct; to whom ought this Change to have been imputed, but to thoſe who arm'd firſt, and call'd the Enemy into Germany? And who perhaps flatter'd themſelves, that *in the ill State of Affairs of the Empire they ſhould have the Opportunity*, as they did not want the *good Will* (I ſpeak the Language of the Manifeſto) *to ſeize the Patrimony of the weaker; a Diſorder that has been the Ruine of all Republican Governments.* The Kingdom that was projected, could not be compos'd otherwiſe than of the broken Remnants of the Patrimony of the Weaker; and the ſurprizing of the little Republick of Ulm, which was the Elector of Bavaria's firſt Exploit, gives us ſome Ground to believe that the Republican Form of Government was not pleaſing to him, and that there is more Reaſon to be jealous of him than of the [late] Emperor, whom none can accuſe of having made one Attempt in his whole Reign upon the Liberty of any State of the Empire.

His Electoral Highneſs of Bavaria (ſays the Manifeſto) *was ſollicited to return to his Dominions, to put himſelf at the Head of thoſe who were for oppoſing the violent Ways which the Court of Vienna is us'd to put in Practice to force the Members of the Germanick Body to take Part in their private Quarrels.* The Violent Methods us'd by the Court of Vienna have not yet caus'd the leaſt Outcry to be made by any Body; nor have the Emperor's private Quarrels oblig'd him to have Recourſe to the Members of the Germanick Body for Aſſiſtance, unleſs the [late] Emperor be to be reproach'd with the Succour lent him to maintain the War of Hungary againſt the Infidels. And in that Caſe it muſt be conſider'd, that tho' the Hereditary Countries be firſt attack'd, all Germany is threaten'd by every Invaſion the Turk makes into Hungary and Auſtria: Becauſe could he make himſelf Maſter of thoſe Provinces, (as ſome even among

mong the Christians seem'd to hope in the last War,) he would not fail to carry his Arms further, and attack even those who now boast the Merit (whether forc'd or voluntary) of their Assistance. In all the other Wars which the Emperor was oblig'd to maintain against France, it must also be consider'd, that he had no immediate Interest, the small Province of the Brisgau excepted; for France fell upon the Territories of the Elector Palatine, or of the Electors of Triers and Mentz, the Circles of Franconia and Swabia, in short they fasten'd wherever they could fix their Teeth, without any Distinction between Emperor and Empire. In that Case his Imperial Majesty had no need of violent Means to oblige the Empire to Arm in its own Defence, or to force its Members to take part in Quarrels that were not their own.

But France would fain make the House of Austria odious, by representing that it is a great Burthen to the States of the Empire because of its hereditary Countries, which the said States are oblig'd to help to defend in any War that may fall upon them. The French Court dares not yet speak out and tell us what they would have the Empire do to be rid of that Burthen; but 'tis to choose the most Christian King Emperor, as the French expected after the News, which they thought they could not miss, of the taking of Vienna, and the Loss of all Austria. But who does not see how imprudent a Choice the Electors would make, should they ever elect a French Emperor? For, besides that they would have a Master who is accustom'd to command arbitrarily; and who pretends to have an absolute Claim to the Empire, as the Inheritance of his Family; the French by reason of the Situation of their Country, which is behind Germany with respect to the Turk, the only Enemy they have to fear, would always leave them expos'd to the Infidels, or sell their Assistance at what rate they pleas'd, out of a Policy like to that of the Patriarch Joseph, who would not let the Ægyptians have Corn (after he had hoarded it all up) till by Degrees one Time after another they had given him all their Money, Goods, Lands, and Liberty.

The Emperor therefore did not use any violent Means to obtain Succours from the Empire on this Occasion. But seeing the Elector of Bavaria corrupted by France, as well as the Elector of Cologne his Brother, and that they publickly acted in Concert with the ancient Enemy, he laid before the Diet of Ratisbon the Necessity of opposing their united Forces against the Endeavours of those Princes to lull some of the Circles asleep, and even to arm them for their private Designs; he represented the Obligation they were under to maintain the Rights of the Empire, whose Fiefs of Burgundy, Milan, and Mantua, France had by their own Authority usurp'd under the Name of the Duke of Anjou; and there needed no other Violence than the Justice of those Considerations to dispose the Diet to enter into this War.

'Tis most certain, that had the Elector of Cologne made no Innovation in his Dioceses, nor the Elector of Bavaria endeavour'd by Force of Arms to hinder the Emperor's procuring Succours of Troops from particular Princes and States as his Allies, the Empire had seen no other War than that made upon them by France. And since when pray did any Princes, such as those 2 Electors, acquire a Right to hinder others from assisting their Emperor as an Ally, if they were so dispos'd, and to blame the one for demanding and the others for giving such Assistance? They freely own that they embrac'd the Party of the Duke of Anjou, as their Nephew; and shall they take upon them to call it a Crime in others, (who have the same Right as they to choose which side they will) to declare for the other Party which they think has most Justice?

AT the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, to Morrow, being Thursday the last day of January, will be presented an Opera, call'd, The Island Princess, or, The Generous Portuguese. With all the Original Songs and Dialogues by the best Performers, particularly the Enthusiastick Song by Mr. Leveridge, and several new Entertainments of Dancing by Monsieur du Ruel, Mrs. du Ruel, Monsieur Cherrier, and Mrs. Evans, taught by Monsieur Siris.

This Play is Sold by J. Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and B. Lintott Next Nando's Coffee-House, Temple-Bar.

☞ This is to give Notice that at the House of Mr. Tho. Pipon, Merchant, in Jersey, will be expos'd to a Publick Sale about the Middle of February, 1705-6, Twenty Seven Tons of most Excellent new Red Bourdeaux Wine, lately taken by a Privateer of that Island; whosoever is pleas'd to buy the whole or part thereof, let him apply to the Master of Bridge's Coffee-house in Cornhill over-against the Royal Exchange, London.

This Day is publish'd,

A Course of Lectures upon the Church Catechism, by Dr. Bray, price 4 s. very proper to be Read this Lent. Dr. Brady's 14 Sermons, never before printed, price 5 s. Several Sermons and Discourses Practical, publish'd by Mr. Nathaniel Whaley, Rector of Broughton, Northamptonshire, price 3 s. Mr. Bragg, Minister of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, his Advice to Young Gentlemen, price 2 s. Bp. Taylor's Worthy Communicant; or, a Discourse on the Sacrament, price 5 s. The daily Office of a Christian, being the Devotions of Archbishop Laud, price 2 s. All printed for Richard Wellington at the Dolphin and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

This Day is publish'd,

The Secret History of the Calves-Head Club, compleat: Or, the Republican Unmask'd. Wherein is fully shewn the Religion of the Calves-Head Heroes, in their Anniversary Thanksgiving Songs on the Thirtieth of January, by them call'd Anthems, for the Years 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, &c. With Reflections thereupon. Now published to demonstrate the restless implacable Spirit of a certain Party still among us, who are never to be satisfied, till the present Establishment in Church and State is subverted. The fifth Edition, with an Appendix, containing a plain Discovery where the Club was kept last 30th of January. To which is annext, a Vindication of the Royal Martyr King Charles I. Wherein are laid open the Republicans Mysteries of Rebellion, written in the Time of the Usurpation, by the Celebrated Mr. Buttler, Author of Hudibras. With a Character of a Presbyterian, written by Sir John Denham, Knight; and the Character of a Modern Whig, or, the Republican in Fashion. Printed for and sold by B. Bragge in Ave-mary-Lane, and at the Raven in Pater-Noster-Row, against Ivy-Lane. 1706.

Just Publish'd,

The Third Edition much enlarged of the Source of our present Fears discover'd: or, Plain Proof of some late Designs against our present Constitution and Government: Containing Remarks on some dangerous Libels and Pamphlets, publish'd of late: To which is added by another Hand, A Word to the Wise; with Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury's Remarks upon the Word Moderation, taken from his Sermon preach'd before the Convocation, on Thursday the 24th of October, 1705. Price 1 s. Also the 2d Edition corrected, of the Secret Memoirs of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Prime Minister and Favourite of Queen Elizabeth: Containing an Instructive Account of his Ambition, Designs, Intrigues, Excessive Power, his engrossing the Queen, with the dangerous Consequence of that Practice, &c. Written during his Life, and now publish'd from an old Manuscript. To which is added, A Preface by Dr. Drake. Printed, and are to be sold by B. Bragg, at the Blue-Ball in Ave-Mary-lane. Where is to be seen the old Manuscript that the Memoirs were Printed from.

Newly Publish'd,

Iberia Liberata: A Poem, occasion'd by the Success of Her Majesty's Arms in Catalonia, Valencia, &c. Under the Command of the Right Honourable Charles, Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, General of Her Majesty's Forces in Spain, and joynt Admiral of the Royal Fleet: By J. Oldmixon. Printed for Anthony Barker at the Unicorn next Serjeants-Inn-Gate in Fleet-street, and sold by John Nut, near Stationers-Hall. Price 1 s.

The Mystery of Godliness: A Sermon Preached before Her Majesty at St. James's Chappel on Sunday Dec. 9. 1705. by Lancelot Blackborn Dean of Exeter, and Chaplain in ordinary to Her Majesty; publish'd by Her Majesty's Especial Command. Printed for Tho. Bennet at the Half Moon in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Notwithstanding divers Plaisters, &c. are publish'd pretending a Cure for Corns, which are generally made to imitate that noble and effectual Plaister (publish'd by the first Author) which not only presently removeth the Anguish thereof, but likewise deadneth them to the root, insensibly and safely; being distinguish'd with a Seal, having this Motto, Art finds means. To be had only of Mr. Scampton at the Angel in Cornhill over against the Mermaid Tavern, at Mr. Osborn's at the Rose and Crown under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and at Mr. Girard's at the three Flower-de-Luces near Northumberland-House in the Strand. Toy-shops, at 1 s. per Box, seal'd up with Directions.

The Royal Chymical Wash-Ball for the Hands and Face, largely experienc'd and daily commended by all that use them, and that for making the Skin so delicately white, soft and smooth, as not to be parallell'd by either Wash, Powder, &c. and is indeed a real Beautifier of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetters, Ringworms, Morphew, Sun-burn, &c. rendering it fair and of a delectable Whiteness, soon alters red or rough Hands; and is the best thing in the World to be shaved with, which by comforting the Head, Brain and Nerves, prevents taking Cold; and of a delightful Scent, without the least Grain of Mercury. Is sold only at Mr. Allnutt's a Glover at the corner of Popes-Head-Alley against the Royal Exchange, and at Mrs. Giles's Millener and Toyshop next door to Hercules-Pillar-Court near the Inner-Temple-Gate Fleet-street, and at Mrs. Ketchs a Tunbridge-Ware Shop on the Walks, at 1 s. each, with printed Directions.

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The Apoplectick Snuff, which is not only useful in Fits of the Apoplexy, Falling-Sickness, and Palsey, but also to prevent the said Fits, and gives present Ease in the Head-ach, Tooth-ach, Lethargy, Drousiness, Dizziness, Noise in the Ears, Dullness of Hearing, Dimness of Sight, Defluctions of the Eyes, and Cathars. It also removes all other Obstructions in the Head, occasioned by Cold. To prevent Counterfeits, it is only to be had at Mr. Beckets, a Pictureshop behind the Royal Exchange, and at Mr. Sacketts, at the Golden Perruque, at the Corner of Hemlock-Court in Little Lincolns Inn Fields. Price One Shilling the Paper, with Printed Directions.

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